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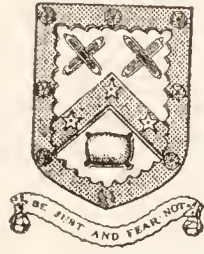
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1939

WILLIAM J. FRAIN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

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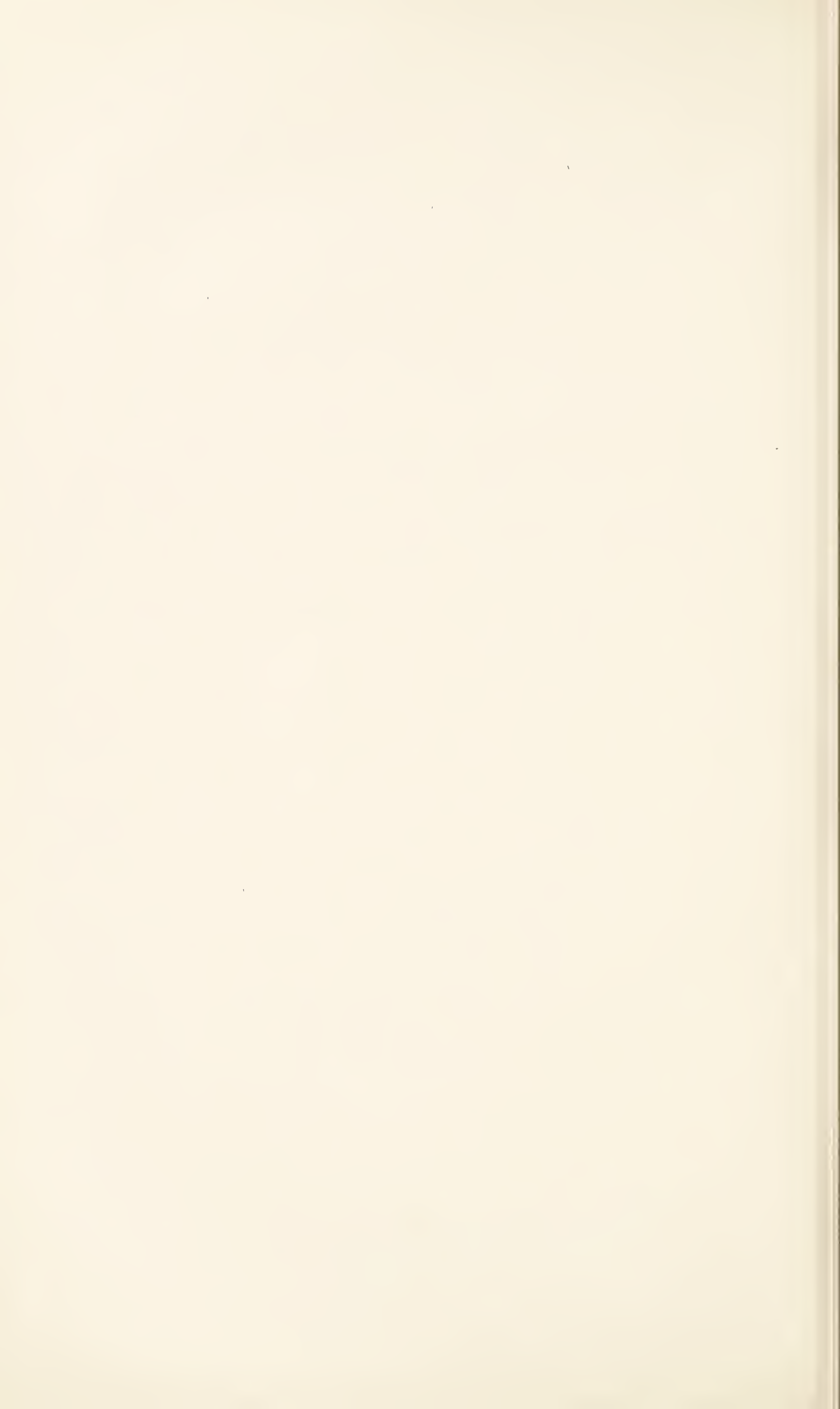
FOR THE YEAR

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WILLIAM J. FRAIN,

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T. Stillings and Sons, Ltd., Printers, Pudsey.



Health & Housing Committee.

1939

COUNCILLOR CHARLES HAINSWORTH, J.P.
(HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR).

COUNCILLOR J. T. PICKARD (Chairman).

COUNCILLOR D. V. HODGSON (Vice-Chairman).

Alderman R. OGDEN.

Councillor J. W. BINKS.

„ T. CROFT.

„ E. DUFTON.

„ H. KEIGHLEY.

„ G. P. JACKSON.

„ P. W. WOOD.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. A. E. EVANS.

Mrs. J. TORDOFF.

Mrs. S. MYERS.

Mrs. J. B. WARD.

Mrs. C. ROBINSON.

Mrs. S. WILCOCK.

Mrs. H. MORTON.

Mrs. C. A. PEARSON.

Health Department.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors:

*GEORGE ELLISON, M.S.I.A.

†ERNEST CHEATLE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors:

JOSEPH LAWSON.

Health Visitors:

Miss G. M. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time).

‡Miss G. SPETCH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡Miss E. M. K. ADAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned August, 1939).

Miss RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed February, 1939).

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. A. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. C. E. ORMANDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerk:

JOHN A. HIRST, Cert.S.I.B.

* Also possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

† Also possesses the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Smoke Inspection.

‡ Also possesses the Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
PUDSEY.**

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1939.

This is the second complete year of the new Borough and the re-organisation of the health services has proceeded smoothly. It has been marked by the gradual expansion of the health services to meet the needs of the new Borough.

The increasing gravity of the international situation necessitated the acceleration of the A.R.P. duties of the Department and arrangements had to be made for the training and equipment of the first aid personnel. In this connection I should like to acknowledge the invaluable help of the officers and members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, without whose co-operation and assistance it would have been extremely difficult to establish a satisfactory casualty service. Pudsey is not its own Authority for casualty services, the West Riding County Council being the scheme making Authority. For purposes of administration Pudsey is one of seven Authorities comprising the Skyrack area with headquarters at Guiseley. The arrangements for the equipment of First Aid Posts, Depots, Points, and their respective personnel had, therefore, to be carried out under the supervision of the County and the Skyrack area.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there were three First Aid Posts in Pudsey with adequately trained staffs, viz:— the Pudsey Baths, with Dr. Anderson in charge, the Olivet Hall at Stanningley, with Dr. Elmer in charge, and the Trinity Methodist Hall at Calverley, with Dr. Hughes in charge. There was a marked shortage of trained first aid members of Parties, as repeated appeals for volunteers had resulted in only a meagre response. However, a large class of more than 100 men over the age of thirty was commenced in conjunction with the St. John Ambulance Brigade and, by the end of the year, the First Aid Parties were adequately staffed with ample reserves. An adequate number of people had offered their private cars and services for sitting car casualty cases. At the end of the year the one unsatisfactory feature of the casualty services was the shortage of ambulances and the poor condition of the few vans which had been converted into temporary ambulances. This, however, is general throughout the country and this serious deficiency is now remedied.

The administrative and clerical work of the Department was increased almost fourfold during the last four months of the year. As I have no assistant, I was obliged to appeal for voluntary help and am extremely grateful to those who gave their services at that time, often at the cost of considerable personal sacrifice.' In November, Mr. A. V. Speight was appointed honorary Deputy for First Aid Parties, and, since his appointment, there has been a steady increase in the efficiency of the Casualty Services. Looking back at the critical weeks at the outbreak of war it can only be hoped that this country will, at last,

have learned a lesson which can best be expressed in the excellent motto of the Boy Scout movement "Be Prepared."

As Pudsey is a neutral area the work of the Department has continued as usual with the exception of the month of September when, owing to the urgency of A.R.P. duties, several of the Clinics were either closed or open only for urgent cases.

The appointment of a third Health Visitor in November, 1938, enabled the home visiting of all children up to the age of five years to be satisfactorily accomplished and also ensured the adequate staffing of the Clinics. It was found, however, that there was hardly sufficient work for three whole-time Health Visitors and, on the resignation of a Health Visitor in August, she was replaced by a part-time Health Visitor whose duties are confined to Calverley. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily and the present Staff of one part-time and two whole-time Health Visitors would appear adequate.

During the year one small room was furnished for the use of the Health Visitor for Farsley district. This is proving most satisfactory as it enables all Farsley records to be kept separate.

The clerk to the Department left in July for military service, but fortunately a satisfactory temporary male clerk was quickly obtained and the work of the Department has not been appreciably impaired.

As mentioned in my previous Report, one difficulty in an Authority the size of Pudsey is that there is not sufficient work for a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This resulted in there being no doctor to relieve me during absence on holidays, illness or special duties. The local doctors had kindly relieved me without remuneration since the commencement of my appointment, but it was difficult to impose on their good nature indefinitely. This difficulty has been considerably relieved by the Council's decision in May to allow locum supply at the recognised fee during my summer vacation and on four special occasions in the year.

As will be observed from the Sanitary Inspector's Report, the staff of that Department was inadequate. As Health and Sanitary measures have been to the forefront of the Government's programme for several years prior to the outbreak of war, many additional duties have been added to the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. Since my appointment the work resulting from the passing of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Housing Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1937, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, has materially increased the pressure on that Department. The absence of a clerk was a great inconvenience as the Sanitary Inspectors had to spend valuable time in sorting and typing their own correspondence. Further, one of the Sanitary Inspectors left for military service last September which had increased the difficulty. It would appear, however, that the Council fully appreciate the position and, at the time of writing this Report, a re-organisation Committee had been appointed to consider the staffing and furnishing of the Department to meet modern standards of efficiency, and the Department is now satisfactorily staffed and equipped.

The Clinics at St. Lawrence House have had another successful year. Large numbers of mothers and babies attend regularly. The Monday afternoon Child Welfare Clinic is particularly successful and

many mothers seek the advice of the doctor regarding their child's welfare. The Wednesday afternoon Clinic is also well attended. There is, however, no doctor present and this is a disadvantage as no clinic fully serves its purpose without medical attention. The Pudsey Child Welfare Clinics appear to be well established and are fortunate in having the services of several voluntary lady helpers who have been interested in the Clinics for many years.

The Farsley Clinic has also had another successful year and, although the numbers attending declined for some months they are now again on the increase. As expected, a few of the mothers attending transferred to the Calverley Clinic as this was at a more convenient distance.

A red letter day in the history of Calverley was the 14th January, 1939, when the new Calverley Clinic was opened. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the opening ceremony. The attendances at the Child Welfare Clinic on Wednesday afternoons were small at first but began to increase slowly during the closing months of the year. It is hoped that the Clinic will become well established in Calverley and that the people will, through time, take a pride in their Clinic and regard it as their own. There has, perhaps, been a feeling in Calverley that it is in the nature of a charity, but this is not the case as the Clinic is supported by the ratepayers themselves and they are, therefore, entitled to any advantages it may have to offer.

As mentioned in my last Annual Report considerable difficulty is experienced in the attendance at clinics of the mothers living in Tyersal. The distance is far and in inclement weather attendance at Pudsey or Farsley Clinic entails a certain amount of hardship. It has now been decided to hold a monthly Clinic at Tyersal and this should be an advantage to this growing district.

The Ante-Natal Clinic on Thursday afternoon at St. Lawrence House serves a real need in the Borough and now appears to be well established. The new Ante-Natal Clinic at Calverley has been quite well attended, and a number of Farsley women attend in addition to Calverley women. Any cases requiring consultant opinion are referred to the Consultant Service at Leeds Maternity Hospital.

The Post-Natal work is carried out in conjunction with the existing Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics. This is the second year of the Post-Natal Clinic at Pudsey and the first at Calverley, and it is pleasing to report that there were 54 attendances compared with 40 last year. The Pudsey Clinic is held at 2 p.m. on Fridays at St. Lawrence House, and the Calverley Clinic at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesdays at Calverley Clinic. The increased attendance shows that, as forecasted in my previous Report, some Farsley and Calverley women are taking advantage of the Post-Natal Clinic at Calverley. Similarly, as for Ante-Natal work, any cases requiring consultant opinion are referred to the Consultant Service at Leeds Maternity Hospital or the Leeds Hospital for Women. It is necessary that a maternity scheme should include provision for the service of one or more Consultants. The Council have an arrangement with Leeds Maternity Hospital for a Consultant Service. To this service difficult cases are referred from the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. The services of an Obstetric

Consultant are also available for assistance to general practitioners in domiciliary cases of doubt or difficulty during pregnancy, at the time of confinement or several weeks following the confinement.

The Council has also available the services of an Emergency Unit or "Flying Squad." The purpose of this service, which can be obtained from the Leeds Maternity Hospital, is to deal with an acute emergency such as severe bleeding or shock in the patient's own home. The service is available at any hour of the day or night. It consists of a Consultant and a fully trained Staff Nurse together with the necessary equipment. This service should enable a patient to obtain the necessary attention in an emergency and to spare her a journey by ambulance to Hospital. Such a journey is sometimes instrumental in causing a tragic ending.

Dental treatment is provided by the Council for expectant and nursing mothers attending the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. During the year, however, a change was made in the usual arrangements for such treatment. It was decided to depart from the practice of sending all cases to one local approved dentist for treatment, and to allow the patient to be treated by her own private dentist. The Council is responsible for the cost of treatment up to a maximum charge of five pounds, instead of seven pounds sixteen shillings. This new arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily. Septic and carious teeth in a mother are dangerous in two ways: firstly, the mother herself is subjected to greater risks of infection during pregnancy and lying-in period, and secondly, the nutritional disorders in the mother, which may ensue, have an adverse effect on the nutrition of the infant. The cases are referred to the dentist on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health and an income scale is in operation, the patient contributing to the cost of treatment according to the scale.

Maternity home and hospital treatment has been a matter of considerable importance and public interest during the year. It would appear that there is a certain dissatisfaction with the present arrangements for maternity home and hospital treatment. At present the Council only accept responsibility for the payment of the cost of treatment at Leeds Maternity Hospital in cases where, after examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics, the Medical Officer considers that their confinement might be abnormal, or in cases sent to Hospital as an emergency by general practitioners. The cost is recovered from the patient according to the Council's scale of income.

There is, therefore, no maternity home or hospital arrangements for the accommodation of normal cases, with the exception of some six beds at Clayton Institution. The stigma of pauperism, however, is still strongly felt towards this Institution although excellent reports are always brought back from any patients who have had their confinement there. The West Riding County Council have a scheme whereby it is hoped to provide a maternity hospital near Keighley with accommodation for 50 beds, some of which, it is intended, shall be allocated for Pudsey patients. This Hospital, when completed, should, to a considerable extent, solve the present difficulty in Pudsey.

The Council had under consideration an offer from the late Sir Walter Forrest to present "Meadowhurst" house to the Borough as a

maternity home. It was decided, however, not to accept the offer, as the small maternity home is not now in favour with the Ministry of Health.

The present policy of the Ministry is in favour of large Institutions where every modern convenience is available for treatment and where, in the case of an expected normal case suddenly becoming abnormal, facilities for immediate skilled treatment are available. The small maternity home is found to be expensive to maintain and somewhat difficult to administer.

The County Council have delegated their powers under the Midwives Act, 1936, to the Pudsey Council. This is, however, subject to the observance of certain conditions. The midwives, from the administrative point of view, are under the control of the Pudsey Council, but from the professional aspect, that is in relation to the actual conduct of the midwifery, they are under the control of the local supervising authority which is the West Riding County Council. The arrangements for this Act have been in operation since 1st April, 1938, and appear to work satisfactorily.

It is worthy of note that one of the main objects of the Midwives Act, 1936, was to make it easier and safer for mothers to have their confinements at home. The present tendency throughout the country for mothers seeking their confinements at Institutions is unfortunate in some respects. Except in cases where there is reason to believe that the confinement might be abnormal, or where there is overcrowding at home, there is no reason why confinements should not take place in the patient's own home. The Council has arrangements with Leeds Maternity Hospital for abnormal cases, some six beds are available at Clayton Institution for overcrowding or bad housing cases, and a good service of midwives is provided for confinements at home.

In December, 1938, the Ministry of Health confirmed the Council's scheme for slum clearance (Clearance Areas 29 to 46) comprising 100 houses. This completed the Council's Five Year Plan for the Demolition of 300 houses commenced in 1934. The demolition of these houses must have improved considerably the housing conditions in Pudsey. It is unfortunate that the war has stopped further slum clearance as there is urgent need of a supplementary list to the Five Year Programme of some 100 houses in the old Borough of Pudsey.

In the early months of the year a Farsley housing survey was completed and many notices served on owners for the undertaking of repairs. I made official representations for Clearance Areas involving 115 houses in Farsley. These houses were visited by the Committee and my representations were approved in the case of 88 houses and rejected in the case of 22 houses. Unfortunately, the outbreak of war resulted in the cancellation of the Ministry of Health Enquiry which was to have been held in September, 1939, and it is unlikely that anything further can be done until the conclusion of hostilities. There do not appear to be more than about twelve houses in Calverley suitable for demolition.

During the year many samples of water, both town and private supplies, have been sent to the County Bacteriological Department for

examination. In no case was the water unsatisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically. In several cases, however, the bacteriological count was unsatisfactory. In the case of a trough at Water Lane, Farsley, the water was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory, and the gathering ground for the water was also unsatisfactory. The trough was consequently removed in order to prevent further drinking of the water by the public. In several cases where the water was unsatisfactory the owners of the supplies concerned have been approached with recommendations for measures to be adopted for the improvement of the supplies, with the result that no private supplies in the Borough are still unsatisfactory.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness shown to me by my Chairman and all Members and Officials of the Council during my second year of office, and to express my hope that my next Annual Report may be written when the shadows of war have passed and full attention can again be given by this Health Department to improving the health of the community which is its primary purpose.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. J. FRAIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A — STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Resident Population (Mid-Year 1939)	28,446
Population at 1931 Census (Adjusted for changes in boundary on 1st April, 1937)	24,575
Number of Inhabited Houses	9,784
Rateable Value for General Rate	£156,000
Sum represented by a penny rate	£600

The Borough is divided into 7 Wards.

Births.

					Total.	Male.	Female.
Live	Legitimate	...	...	...	342	176	166
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	7	5
					—	—	—
	Total	...	...	...	354	183	171
Still	Legitimate	...	...	...	18	12	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
					—	—	—
	Total	...	...	...	19	12	7
Total Births					373	195	178

Birth Rates.

	1938.	1939.
Live Births (per 1,000 estimated population) ...	15.96	12.60
Still Births (per 1,000 live and still births)	47.11	50.94
Live and Still Births (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.75	13.27

Death Rates.

(per 1,000 estimated population)

All Causes (Crude)	...	...	...	...	...	1938. 12.66	1939. 13.2
All Causes (Adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	12.41	12.9
Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	0.98	0.98
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.14
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	0.32	0.32
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.82
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1.29	1.56
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4.12	4.86
Puerperal Causes (per 1,000 live and still births)—							
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2.7
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2.7
Death rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	46	47
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

DEATHS.

Causes of Death in Pudsey M.B., 1939.

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Influenza	2	2	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	3	9
Other Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis, etc.	—	1	1
Cancer	27	17	44
Diabetes	4	9	13
Cerebral Haemorrhage	8	10	18
Heart Disease	70	67	137
Aneurysm	1	—	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	14	25
Bronchitis	4	4	8
Pneumonia	6	7	13
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	—	2
Diarrhoea under 2 years	2	—	2
Appendicitis	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1
Other Liver Diseases	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	1	2	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	7	5	12
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
Other Puerperal Causes	—	1	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Etc.	5	4	9
Senility	5	8	13
Suicide	—	2	2
Other Violence	13	3	16
Other Defined Diseases	10	20	30
Ill-defined or not known	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—
Total	188	183	371

SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I. General Health Services.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

(i) Bacteriological.

Facilities for the bacteriological examination of material exist at the County Laboratory at Wakefield. Specimens of blood, urine and faeces from Waterworks employees engaged in water undertakings in the Borough, swabs from contacts of cases of diphtheria, samples of milk for bacteriological content and the presence of tubercle bacilli and samples of water from private supplies, public supplies and the public swimming bath have all been submitted to the Laboratory by the Health Department.

The following specimens, which also include specimens submitted by local medical practitioners, were received in the County Laboratory during 1939 from the Borough:

Blood Films for Cytology	...	...	...	...	2
Blood Sera for widal reaction	..	...	...	...	4
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	22
Swabs for B. Diphtheriae	...	...	...	...	73
Urine and Faeces for B. Typhosus	...	...	...	...	37
Urines for Tubercle Bacilli and general examination					3
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	1
Waters for bacteriological examination			...	...	18
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	1
Urines for Zondek Aschheim	...	...	...	...	1
Biochemical Specimens	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	...	...	2
Total					166

(ii) Chemical.

Facilities for the chemical examination of material exist at the City and County Analyst's Laboratory at Bradford. Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and samples of water for chemical analysis have been submitted during the year.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

(i) General Sick and Accident Cases.

One motor ambulance with accommodation for two stretcher and two sitting cases is provided by the Council and is located at the Fire Station, Pudsey. A charge of 5s. od. is made for journeys to Leeds and Bradford for medical cases and where a longer journey is necessitated the charges are 5s. od. for the turn out and 6d. per mile travelled. Accident cases are transported free of charge. Arrangements exist for a fully qualified Ambulance Sergeant to accompany all cases at any time of the day or night.

The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade has kindly supplied me with the following information as to cases conveyed by the ambulance during 1939:

Medical Cases	407
Accident Cases	330
Public Assistance Cases	144
Maternity Cases	28
	<hr/>
	909
	<hr/>

(ii) General Infectious Disease Cases.

By arrangement with Bradford Corporation, the Calverley Joint Hospital Board have secured the use of a motor ambulance belonging to that Authority with accommodation for two stretcher cases. The ambulance is located at the Health Department, Bradford, and arrangements exist for a nurse from Calverley Moor Hospital to accompany patients on their journey to the Hospital.

(iii) Smallpox Cases.

No arrangements have yet been made for the transport of cases of smallpox to Hospital.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

The home nursing services are provided by two local District Nursing Associations, the Pudsey District Nurse Association and the Farsley and Stanningley District Nursing Association which are run by voluntary agencies. Efforts have been made to institute a Nursing Association for the Calverley end of the Borough but up to the present these have not been successful and no arrangements for home nursing exist there.

No arrangements exist for the home nursing of cases of infectious disease which are treated at home, the nurse in these cases being provided privately and at the patient's own expense.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

(i) Maternity and Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centres are provided by the Council at St. Lawrence House, Pudsey, Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley, and at Chapel Street, Calverley. The following sessions are held:

St. Lawrence House, Pudsey.

Monday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Wednesday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Thursday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal.

Friday: 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.: Post-Natal.

Back Lane Methodist Sunday School, Farsley.

Tuesday: 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare.

Chapel Street, Calverley.

Wednesday: 2 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., Ante-Natal; 2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., Post-Natal; 3 p.m. to 4 p.m., Child Welfare.

(ii) School Medical.

School Clinics are provided by the Council at Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, and Chapel Street, Calverley. The following sessions are held:

Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey.

Monday	9 a.m. to 12 noon	Minor Ailments
Tuesday	9 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Medical Inspection
	11.30 a.m. onwards	Eye Specialist
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental
Wednesday	9 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental
Friday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Dental Anaesthetics
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Dental
Saturday	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Minor Ailments

Chapel Street, Calverley.

Thursday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Minor Ailments
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Dental Anaesthetics
	9.30 a.m. onwards	Medical Inspection
	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Dental
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Dental

(iii) Tuberculosis.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary situate at 45 Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, is provided by the West Riding County Council whose Tuberculosis Officer attends at the weekly session held each Tuesday at 2 p.m. and to which cases are referred for advice and treatment.

(iv) Venereal Diseases.

Two Treatment Centres are available for residents in the Borough, one at the General Infirmary at Leeds and the other at St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. The cost of the treatment of patients from County areas at these Centres is borne by the West Riding County Council who also have a scheme for the payment of fares in necessitous cases. The following sessions are held:

The General Infirmary at Leeds :

Monday		
to Friday	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Men
	2 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Men
Saturday	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Men
Monday	1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	Women and Children
Thursday	5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Women and Children
St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.		
Monday	9.30 a.m. onwards	Men
	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.	Men
Tuesday	6 p.m. onwards	Women
Friday	10 a.m. onwards	Women and Children

(e) **Hospitals.**

(i) General and Accident.

Two Hospitals are available for the treatment of residents in the Borough, one being the General Infirmary at Leeds and the other the Royal Infirmary, Bradford.

(ii) Children's.

Children requiring treatment are referred from the Child Welfare and School Clinics to Bradford Children's Hospital, Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital or the General Infirmary at Leeds according to the locality in which they reside and the kind of treatment required.

REPORT ON THE METHOD OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. The sewage is dealt with in four portions:

(a). Houghside Sewage Works serves approximately a population of 13,330 and consists of detritus tank, precipitation tanks (in series), storm tank percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime and/or aluminoferric are added to the crude sewage as precipitants and the sludge is disposed of on drying beds.

(b). Smalewell Sewage Works serves approximately a population of 4,300 and consists of precipitation tanks, (in parallel) percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Aluminoferric is used as a precipitant, sludge being disposed of on drying beds.

(c). Sewage from Farsley deals with a population of approximately 7,000, and

(d). Calverley 3,000, which is treated at the Rodley Works of the Leeds Corporation.

2. Houghside Sewage Works.

Sewage Flow for 1939.

Total volume treated	330,224,000 gallons.
Average daily flow	904,700 gallons.
Average week-day flow	1,023,160 gallons.
Average week-day dryweather flow	845,000 gallons.
Average Sunday dryweather flow	618,000 gallons.

Rainfall for 1939 — 27.71 inches.

It is not possible to record the amount of sewage dealt with in the storm tank, but the main inlet penstock is set to allow up to three times the dry weather flow to receive full treatment, any excess being diverted to the storm tank.

Composition of Sewage.

Judging from the volume of sewage received at the works on Sundays, which is mainly domestic in origin, the week-day dry weather sewage contains approximately 50% trade waste. As several of the mills derive a portion of their water supply from private wells and as the mill effluents are not metered separately, it is impossible to obtain a more accurate estimate of the total volume of trade effluent discharged to the sewers.

Strength of Sewage.

During dry weather the crude sewage absorbs approximately 16 parts per 100,000 of oxygen in four hours from N/80 KMnO_4 @ 80F., and is therefore classed as very strong.

Character of Sewage.

The sewage is a very difficult one from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitant which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trades wastes which give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works.

Condition of the Works and Proposed Improvements.

The Detritus Tank is quite efficient and needs no alteration.

In view of their present construction, it is impossible to operate the Precipitation Tanks in parallel, with the result that, although the capacity is adequate, the velocity of the sewage through the tanks is too high. It is proposed to construct a distribution chamber at the inlet end of the works, to feed the first five tanks in parallel, each of which will also be provided with a full width weir outlet. The remaining four tanks are to be converted into sludge digestion tanks.

The storm tank capacity is definitely low and two more tanks of equal capacity are to be constructed.

The capacity of the percolating filters is quite inadequate and the method of distribution, (by fixed sprays), unsuitable. The present filters are to be scrapped and new rectangular beds of suitable size, equipped with travelling distributors to be erected.

The humus tank capacity is insufficient. It is intended to erect two additional tanks of greater size.

Sludge from the humus tanks is at present disposed of on drying beds situated near the tanks. A pump house is to be constructed on this site which will return the humus sludge together with supernatant liquor from other sources on the works either to the incoming sewage flow, or to the digestion tanks, as may be desired.

The suggestions outlined above were examined at a Ministry of Health Inquiry in February and, but for the intervention of war, work upon them would have now been in progress.

Experiments with Precipitants.

The original precipitant used on the works was ferric sulphate, prepared by the works staff from sulphuric acid and iron oxide.

The manufacture of this substance gave arise to very objectionable fumes, so experiments were conducted to ascertain the possibilities of alternative precipitants which would give equally efficient and economical treatment.

The experiments proceeded throughout 1939 and included trials with four different types of acid and milk of lime and/or aluminoferric. The latter treatment proved both effective and economical.

West Riding Rivers Board.

The Works and the final effluent have not satisfied the Board for some time and the proposed alterations have been drawn up in order to meet their requirements.

Average Analyses for 1939.

Parts per 100,000 of Oxygen Absorbed from acid N/80 KMnO₄ in four hours.

	acid treatment.	lime treatment.
Crude sewage	12.78	12.73
Tank effluent	7.03	3.86
Humus effluent	4.30	3.31
Final effluent	2.58	1.54

3. Smalewell Sewage Works.

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic; the industrial waste received, which approximates to about 20% of the total emanates from one woollen mill and a laundry.

Strength of Sewage.

The crude sewage absorbs about 7.00 parts per 100,000 of oxygen from acid permanganate in four hours.

Character of Sewage.

The sewage responds fairly readily to normal treatment. The chief difficulty experienced being due to the fact that the trade effluents are discharged in flushes instead of being spread over a period. This has the effect of temporarily increasing the strength of the sewage considerably and dislocates the normal operation of the works.

Data.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Total Sewage Flow	73,691,500 gls.	74,601,000 gls.	79,325,400 gls.
Av. Daily Flow ...	201,900 gls.	204,400 gls.	217,300 gls.
Dry Weather Flow	124,000 gls.	103,000 gls.	157,400 gls.
Total Wet Sludge	2321.3 tns.	2912.6 tns.	4225.6 tns.
Total Dry Sludge	589.8 tns.	673.4 tns.	740.8 tns.
O ₂ Absorbed.			
Crude Sewage	9.21 pts/100,000	7.46 pts/100,000	8.05 pts/100,000
Tank Effluent	4.69 pts/100,000	3.67 pts/100,000	4.25 pts/100,000
Humus ..	1.93 pts/100,000	1.54 pts/100,000	1.50 pts/100,000
Final ..	1.29 pts/100,000	1.42 pts/100,000	1.13 pts/100,000

West Riding Rivers Board.

The Board's Inspector took three samples of final effluent during the year. No reports were received concerning any of them.

SANITARY SERVICES.

(i) Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the types of closet existing in the Borough at the end of the year:

Privies with open middens	4
Privies with covered middens (approx.)	102
Pail or Tub Closets	16
Waste Water Closets	15
Water Closets	8556

Conversions of privies and other closets to water closets and the provision of closets to old and new property during the year is summarised as follows:

Privies converted to W.C.'s	7
Waste water closets converted to W.C.'s	—
Additional W.C.'s provided for old property	4
W.C.'s provided for new houses	266

(ii) Public Cleansing.

In the early part of the year numerous complaints were received as to the state of the refuse tip at Farsley which was on fire, great difficulty being experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to

extinguish it. This matter was reported to the Council and it was decided to cease using this tip, and purchase a new motor wagon for the Farsley area. The two horses and carts previously used were dispensed with and refuse from this area disposed of on the Tyersal tip.

This arrangement also proved unsatisfactory and I recommended the Council to discontinue the use of the Tyersal tip and to adopt tipping on strictly "controlled" lines at Houghside. It was decided, however, that all refuse in the Borough should be tipped on the Calverley tip and as this is removed from habitations there have been no further complaints in connection with refuse disposal.

The total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse is £2,970, 98% of the refuse being disposed of by tipping and 2% to farmers.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following summary of inspections and notices served has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspectors as required by Article 19(15) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year :

A.R.P. Visits	97
Bakehouses	141
Canal Boats	3
Cowsheds and Dairies	61
Disinfections	69
Drains	103
Dwellinghouses	781
Factories and Workshops	160
Market Stalls	462
Nuisances	117
Offensive Trade Premises	50
Petroleum Stores	18
Public Lavatories	392
Slaughterhouses	1039
Smoke Observations	42
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11
Tips and Waste Land	145
Works in progress	103

Number of Notices served during the year:

	Statutory.	Informal.
Nuisances	...	113
Smoke Nuisances :		
Served	—	3
Complied with	—	3
Factories and Workshops :		
Served	—	2
Complied with	—	2
Nuisances in hand at end of 1938	...	4
Nuisances found in 1939	...	113
		—
Total needing abatement	...	117
Nuisances abated during 1939	...	103
		—
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1939	...	14
		—

There are four offensive trade premises in the Borough comprising two tanneries, one tripe boiler and one fat melter. 36 visits of inspection were made during the year when the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Efforts were made during the year to obtain an Order under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936, declaring the trade of fish-frying to be offensive, but these were not successful, and this trade is now controlled by Byelaws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Factories.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	160	2	—
Factories without mechanical power	50	—	—
Other Premises (not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	210	2	—

(2) Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspct.	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—

(3) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises: None.

(iv) Shops and Offices.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, Section 134, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences of shops or under the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to offices, and it is much to be regretted that more time cannot be given to this work, but this is impossible with the present inadequacy of staff in the Sanitary Department.

(v) Camping Sites.

There were no sites in area which were used for camping purposes during 1939.

(vi) Smoke Abatement.

42 observations each of thirty minutes duration were taken during 1939 and three of these showed excessive emission of black smoke thereby committing offences against the Byelaws. Cautions were issued in each case.

(vii) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is one public swimming bath in the district owned by the Corporation and opened for swimming only in the summer from April to September. Slipper baths are also provided which are open all the year round.

The water is treated by the addition of aluminoferric and by passage through two rapid sand filters after which it is chlorinated, aerated and heated before being returned to the bath. Two samples of water were submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination during the season and both proved satisfactory. The water is tested at frequent intervals by the Baths Superintendent for chlorine content.

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| (1) (a) | No. of Council houses found to be infested | 3 |
| | No. of Council houses disinfested | 3 |
| (b) | No. of other houses found to be infested | 5 |
| | No. of other houses disinfested | 5 |
- (2) In the case of badly infested houses, hydrogen cyanide is used for the eradication of bed bugs but in slight cases of infestation spraying by means of a liquid insecticide is used.
- (3) Where there is any reason to believe that the houses of tenants about to be removed into Council houses are infested with bed bugs, the belongings of such tenants are removed in vans and subjected to fumigation with hydrogen cyanide whilst in the van. Bedding, cushions, etc. are treated in a steam disinfecter owing to the danger of such articles harbouring the fumigant. It is much to be regretted that the Council do not adopt the policy of treating the belongings of all tenants about to be removed into Council houses instead of leaving the responsibility of discriminating between the clean and dirty tenant to the official and thus causing much discontent and unpleasantness. Until such a policy is adopted I feel certain that the efforts of the Health Department to rid Council estates of this pest will not meet with any great success.
- (4) The work of disinfestation by hydrogen cyanide is carried out by the Yorkshire Fumigation Services whilst cases of mild individual infestation are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors.
- (5) Occasional visits are paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to houses which have been disinfested and the tenants are instructed on the measures to be taken to prevent reinfestation, i.e. by systematic cleaning, etc.

Schools.

There are ten public elementary schools in the district all of which I have visited and reported upon to the Education Committee. The sanitary condition of the schools is fairly good on the whole although the lavatories and washbasins at Primrose Hill School are in urgent need of attention.

There have been no epidemics of scarlet fever or diphtheria among schoolchildren during the year although measles was prevalent in the Spring. The directions as to the exclusion of children who have been in contact with cases of infectious disease from school contained in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School issued by the Board of Education in 1927 are strictly adhered to.

APPENDIX.

Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District.

1. Rules and Regulations as to Cemeteries — 1906.
2. Byelaws as to Slaughterhouses — 1911.
3. Byelaws as to New Streets — 1927.
4. Regulations as to the Control of Dogs — 1929.
5. Byelaws as to Smoke Abatement — 1929.
6. Regulations as to Tennis Courts — 1930.
7. Byelaws as to Nuisances — 1935.
8. Byelaws as to the Employment of Children and Street Trading — 1935.
9. Regulations as to the Supply of Water — 1936.
10. Byelaws as to Buildings — 1938.
11. Byelaws as to Offensive Trades and the Trade or Business of Fish Frying — 1938.

HOUSING.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 408 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 1581 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | 288 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 986 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action | 288 |
| (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | |
| (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 113 |

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	103
--	-----

3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices | — |
| (a) By Owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | Nil |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices | — |
| (a) By Owners | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | — |

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	2
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	12
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	12
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	76
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	9
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	79
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

5—Housing Act, 1936—Part III—Clearance Areas.

The following table shows the action taken under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year. This completes the Council's five year programme of slum clearance prepared in accordance with the Housing Act, 1930.

6—Town Planning.

The Council is a member of the Leeds and Bradford Regional Town Planning Committee and has prepared a scheme for the whole of the district as follows:

Pudsey No. 1 Scheme	—approved.
Pudsey No. 2 Scheme	— draft stage.
Pudsey No. 3 Scheme	— draft stage.
Farsley Scheme	— draft stage.

7—General Housing Conditions.

(a) Total number of houses in the district	9762
(b) No. of working-class houses included in the above ...	7544
(c) No. of new houses erected during 1939:	
(i) By the Local Authority	60
(ii) By private enterprise	206
Total	266

(d) Housing of tuberculous families.

Preferential consideration is given to such families by the Health and Housing Committee in the letting of Council houses. One tuberculous family has been rehoused in such a manner during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

1—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No. of cowkeepers registered in the district	40
No. of wholesale traders registered	17
No. of retail milk sellers registered	64
No. of cowsheds in the district	66
No. of cowshed inspections during the year	61
No. of milk cows in the district	610

The structural condition, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk on the farms were found to be satisfactory with the exception of two farms where alterations are pending, notices having been served.

Samples of milk were taken from producers and retail purveyors of milk for examination by the methylene blue test with the following results:

Satisfactory	13
Unsatisfactory	1
	—
Total	14
	—

Two samples of milk were submitted for examination as to the presence of tuberculosis with negative result in each case.

The quarterly inspection of dairy cattle in the district was carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the West Riding County Council up to the 31st March, 1938. Since then this function has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries who have established a State Veterinary Service for the purpose. During the routine inspection of dairy cattle by Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, seven cows were discovered to be suffering from tuberculosis and were slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. On post-mortem examination six of these were found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis and one from tuberculosis not being advanced within the meaning of the Order.

2—Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the Licensing Authority under the above Orders with respect to the production of "Accredited" and "Tuberculin Tested" milk and the following licences have been issued and are at present in force in the Borough:

No. of licences to produce "Accredited" milk	3
No. of licences to produce and bottle "Accredited" milk ...	4
No. of licences to produce "Tuberculin Tested" milk ...	1
No. of licences to produce and bottle "Tuberculin Tested" milk	1

Samples of designated milk taken by officers of the County Council from licensed premises within the Borough during the year have been bacteriologically examined with the following results:

	Satis.	Unsatis.	Total.
"Accredited" milk	14	7	21
"Tuberculin Tested" milk	2	2	4

(b) **Meat and other Foods.**

There are 13 private slaughterhouses in the Borough made up of 3 registered and 10 licensed. One of these is unsatisfactory as regards position and will probably be dealt with under the new Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) approx.	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	947	—	68	2925	302
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2 livers	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0.22	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned Offals	96lbs.	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	.90%	—	—	—	—

There are 28 bakehouses in the district, none of which are under-ground, and 141 visits of inspection were made to these by the Sanitary Staff.

(c) **Adulteration.**

The West Riding County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough but has a scheme whereby the local Sanitary Inspector is appointed Sampling Officer and may take samples of milk, the cost of the analysis of which is defrayed by the County Council. This scheme is in force in the Borough and 14 samples of milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector during the year, 1 of which was found to be deficient in fat. Caution was issued in this case.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1939

GEO. ELLISON, M.S.I.A.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I herewith submit the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1939, showing the work carried out by the Department including the abatement of nuisances, removal of house refuse, the supervision of slaughterhouses, the condemnation of meat as unfit for the food of man, smoke observations, water sampling, food and drugs sampling, etc.

With respect to housing operations, great activity has still continued during the year under the Housing Act, 1936. Inspections for a further 18 Areas were made and evidence completed in respect of same. Seven representations were made in respect of houses incapable of being made fit at reasonable cost, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs and also owing to the War the Ministry have suspended all Housing progress for the time being, and Demolition Orders were issued in the case of two. It should be borne in mind that the external condition only of a dwelling is not a proper basis upon which to form judgment. Other factors such as dampness, darkness, lack of air space and ventilation, insufficient sanitary and washing accommodation and the absence of the very vital necessity, the provision of a food store, (which is sadly lacking in the majority of houses inspected in this district), etc. all play a most important part in determining the fitness of a dwellinghouse for human habitation and, indeed, a house which is in fairly good external repair but possesses some, or all, of the aforementioned defects, would be unfit for human habitation under certain circumstances. If dealt with in a Clearance Area the cost at which such a house may be rendered fit does not enter the question but if dealt with individually the cost is the first consideration and on it depends whether a Demolition Order should be made. An undesirable feature of dealing with dwellinghouses under Section II of the Housing Act is the acceptance by the Council of undertakings to use the dwellings for other purposes without sufficient conditions being imposed to safeguard that such use will not prove a danger to the health of the community and make the buildings blots upon the landscape.

Housing work has been considerably delayed during the latter part of the year because of the coming into force of the new Factories Act. It is necessary to visit practically all the factories in the district and inspect these with reference to the provision of means of escape in case of fire. New Certificates have to be issued in each case and, as the Department is without clerical assistance, these have to be prepared by the technical staff taking up much time which could be put to a better purpose. Here again (owing to A.R.P.) work has been held up.

With the coming into force of the new Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in October of this year (1939), more work will fall upon the Department. Every slaughterhouse in the Borough will have to be

visited and a comprehensive report prepared thereon for submission to the Health Committee. The use of these premises have been curtailed owing to food rationing and slaughtering prohibited therein; premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, sausage-making premises and premises used for the preparation of food will require inspecting and registering with the Department; licences for slaughterhouses will be issued annually and all these duties will create extra pressure on the Department which is overburdened already. In addition Air Raid Precautions duties have caused not a little upset to the routine work during the year and, as Mr. Cheatle is with the Forces, I have been carrying on single-handed since July last.

With regard to scavenging, the decision of the Council to follow my recommendation contained in last year's report and purchase a new waggon for the Farsley area, which commenced work on the 13th September, has more than justified the expenditure incurred.

It is to be regretted that the Council have adopted a policy of refusing officials to attend Conferences in connection with their branch of Local Government. Many new methods and improvements in connection with the health services, which have been proved, in practice, are contained in the papers submitted at these Conferences and are freely discussed by the delegates who, on return to their Authorities, can attack the problems confronting them with the latest knowledge on the subject with consequent benefit and saving to the Authority concerned.

I am sorry that the Council have not seen fit to carry out my recommendation contained in last year's report relating to the provision of clerical assistance. This Department of the Corporation is now the only one without such assistance and the work involved in preparing notices, reports, etc. now practically takes up the whole of the time of myself resulting in a marked decrease in the number of inspections. As will have been observed from foregoing remarks, the work of the Department will be materially increased during the coming year due to the coming into operation of much new legislation and it will be quite impossible for this work and the routine work also to be carried out unless the staff is increased. I would suggest, therefore, the appointment of a qualified Sanitary Inspector with a knowledge of clerical duties who could perform the clerical work of the Department in addition to assisting in the sanitary inspection of the area.

NUISANCES.

Nuisances and sanitary defects found and recorded in Registers	113
Nuisances standing in books on 1st January, 1939	4
Total Nuisances on Registers for 1939	117
Nuisances abated during 1939	103
Nuisances on Registers (unabated) on 31st December, 1939	14

HOUSES AND PREMISES VISITED DURING 1939.

Houses etc. visited as to sanitary condition	1173
Visits to Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses	301
Visits to Cowsheds	61
Visits to Slaughterhouses	781
Visits to work in progress	256
Visits to houses re Infectious Diseases	78
Visits to houses for Disinfecting purposes	78
Visits to market stalls, shops, etc.	462
Visits to tips and waste land	145
Visits re A.R.P. work	97
Total number of visits	3432

LENGTHS OF DRAINS, ETC., LAID.

	Yards.
4 in. Drains	473
6 in. Drains	88
Total Drains Laid	551
No. of gullies fixed	50
No. of vent. shafts fixed	25
No. of chambers built	13

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

I have paid regular visits to the slaughterhouses and condemned as unfit for human food the following:—

3 Carcases of Beef. Tuberculosis	2700 lbs.
Offals of a Cow. Tuberculosis	96 lbs.
	2796 lbs.

PRIVIES CONVERTED TO WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

7 at Calverley and Pudsey.

ADDITIONAL W.C.'s FIXED INSIDE.

4 at Smalewell Road.

PRIVIES ABOLISHED.

3 in Pudsey.

W.C.'s BUILT OUTSIDE.

2 at Farsley.

ASHPITS ABOLISHED.

101 in Calverley, Farsley and Pudsey.

Privies converted to water carriage system	7
Additional W.C.'s fixed inside (to old houses)	6
Open and covered ashpits removed	101

DISINFECTIONS.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	44
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	17
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cripipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						69
						—

SCAVENCING FOR THE YEAR.

Emptied.				Cost.
Ashpits.	Dutbins.			
4,716	...	391,452	...	£3,746-0-0

The cost of scavenging works out at $2/8\frac{1}{3}$ d. per head and this compares very favourably with neighbouring districts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours obediently,

GEORGE ELLISON, M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector.

